

REPARATIONS COMMISSION SENDS NOTE TO GERMANY

Inform the German Government That Failure to Meet the Demand for Payment of 1,000,000,000 Marks Gold by March 23 Would Entail Further Penalties—Reparations Commission Before Making Demand for Such Payment Was in Possession of Knowledge That Germany Had Sufficient Funds to Make Immediate Payment—Frankly States That Germany is Seeking to Shirk Obligations.

Paris, March 24 (By the A. P.)—The allied reparations commission delivered to the German government today a note replying to the German refusal to pay the 1,000,000,000 marks gold on reparations account which the commission had demanded be handed over yesterday. The Germans were asked that the note be transmitted to the German government in Berlin as quickly as possible. The note adds that the commission waited as long as possible before demanding payment, thinking the German government would take the necessary measures faithfully to fulfill its obligations under Article 235. The commission is now persuaded, however, that such is not the case. The commission states that it demanded the payment by March 23 of one billion marks in gold to apply on the reparations account because of a certainty that Germany possessed sufficient funds to make immediate payment. The commission in its note says there is nothing in the treaty of Versailles which obliges it to hear the German government upon the conditions under which the deliveries to make up the twenty billion mark payment to the allies (which Article 235 of the peace treaty stipulated should be paid by Germany by May 1 should be made or approximated). (The Germans in their note delivered yesterday asked that a joint commission of experts be appointed to determine the value of the reparations account, which they claimed already more than equaled the twenty billion mark total, while the reparations commission figures showed a balance of twelve billion marks due. It was pointed out in allied quarters, however, that the German experts already had been heard by the commission before it fixed the valuation of the German deliveries credited as payments against the twenty billion marks.)

The text of the commission's note, which is in reply to the German note of March 22, and is addressed to the president of the reparations commission (war burdens commission), follows: "Replying to your letter, the reparations commission has the honor to inform you that, according to the treaty of Versailles, the reparations commission alone has the right to place a valuation upon the deliveries made by Germany. "Secondly, the reparations commission by the same treaty is authorized to decide which, among the deliveries made up to date, may be deducted from the 20,000,000,000 marks referred to in Article 235. "Thirdly, neither paragraph 9 nor 10, annex 2, part 3, concern an eventual agreement between the German government and the reparations commission. There is nothing in the treaty of Versailles which obliges the commission to hear the German government upon the conditions under which the deliveries to make up the twenty billion mark payment to the allies (which Article 235 of the peace treaty stipulated should be paid by Germany by May 1 should be made or approximated). "The commission is now persuaded, however, that such is not the case. The commission states that it demanded the payment by March 23 of one billion marks in gold to apply on the reparations account because of a certainty that Germany possessed sufficient funds to make immediate payment. The commission in its note says there is nothing in the treaty of Versailles which obliges it to hear the German government upon the conditions under which the deliveries to make up the twenty billion mark payment to the allies (which Article 235 of the peace treaty stipulated should be paid by Germany by May 1 should be made or approximated). (The Germans in their note delivered yesterday asked that a joint commission of experts be appointed to determine the value of the reparations account, which they claimed already more than equaled the twenty billion mark total, while the reparations commission figures showed a balance of twelve billion marks due. It was pointed out in allied quarters, however, that the German experts already had been heard by the commission before it fixed the valuation of the German deliveries credited as payments against the twenty billion marks.)

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Cabled Paragraphs

Anarchist Anandus Hunter Strike. London, March 24.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Milan says that Enrico Matteotti, the anarchist who is in prison, announced his abandonment of his hunger strike when told that the outrage in the Diana theatre was due to a report in circulation that he was dying.

Russian Labor Leader Tells of Conditions in Russia

New York, March 24.—George D. Stroomillo, a Russian labor leader, who arrived in the United States this week and conferred yesterday with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, tonight issued a statement regarding present conditions in his country. He quoted Mr. Gompers as upholding the position taken by the American Federation of Labor and promising that Stroomillo's arguments about the distressing experiences of working men and peasants would be broadcasted throughout this country for the information of American labor.

Mr. Gompers, the Russian labor leader said, authorized him to say that the labor movement in the United States would not give countenance to bolshevism, either in this country or Russia and that the labor movement stood for the right of the Russian people to exercise their function to determine their form of government.

Mr. Stroomillo is a member of the Perm district and was delegated by the trade unions of Ural to proceed to other countries for the purpose of warning labor against bolshevist principles. "The disposition of annex 3, paragraph 12, concerning the issue of new bonds, in no way may modify the absolute obligation taken by Germany to pay the twenty billion marks under Article 235. In any event, the total amount of twenty billion marks gold under Article 235 must be paid by Germany by May 1 should be made or approximated. The commission states that it demanded the payment by March 23 of one billion marks in gold to apply on the reparations account because of a certainty that Germany possessed sufficient funds to make immediate payment. The commission in its note says there is nothing in the treaty of Versailles which obliges it to hear the German government upon the conditions under which the deliveries to make up the twenty billion mark payment to the allies (which Article 235 of the peace treaty stipulated should be paid by Germany by May 1 should be made or approximated). (The Germans in their note delivered yesterday asked that a joint commission of experts be appointed to determine the value of the reparations account, which they claimed already more than equaled the twenty billion mark total, while the reparations commission figures showed a balance of twelve billion marks due. It was pointed out in allied quarters, however, that the German experts already had been heard by the commission before it fixed the valuation of the German deliveries credited as payments against the twenty billion marks.)

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GERMAN PRESS AROUSED BY OUTBREAKS IN HAMBURG

Berlin, March 24.—Both the Vorwarts and Freiheit are outspoken in their condemnation of the communist outbreaks in Hamburg and middle Germany and warn the workers against permitting themselves to be provoked into lawlessness.

"Bomb outrages, the detaining of bankers and the robbery of banks have nothing to do with politics," says Freiheit.

Vorwarts holds that communist machinations are responsible for the blood spilled in Hamburg and various places in middle Germany, which, it says, is only the logical outcome of the communist revolution. The communist revolution, it insists, demands that the workers arm themselves.

The discussion of the question of proclaiming a state of siege in the riot area has been postponed in view of the attitude of organized labor, which is opposed to the communist movement.

30 PERSONS WERE KILLED IN RIOTS IN HAMBURG

Hamburg, March 24.—(By The A. P.)—No less than thirty persons were killed in the riots here yesterday. Thus far 23 persons have been seriously wounded. The communist revolution in the middle German industrial area, it is believed to be receding, although minor outbreaks are reported in new sections. This situation is critical at Elbe where the reds up to now were in unchallenged control of the city.

Detachments of security police are due here tonight; they are busy erecting a line of machine guns and other troops, who are still besieged in a schoolhouse, under the support of organized labor. Youthful rioters are looting the shops in Elbe, Mansfeld and other nearby points. The communists are not being given the support of organized labor. It is believed the present outbreak on this account will be short-lived.

In Hamburg the police are succeeding in breaking up communist gatherings and protecting the three big shipyards. At 3 o'clock this afternoon 100 radical workers who headed the premises of the shipyards Wednesday were still locked up, as the security police are guarding all the outlets.

Business everywhere is proceeding normally in Hamburg.

HEALTH INFORMATION

BUREAU IN BOSTON

Boston, March 24.—When things go wrong with health in the home hereafter, the doctor's fee may be ignored. The city health department stands ready to tell its citizens and their dependents what ailments are common and what to do about them. Commissioner W. C. Woodward announced today that he had issued a bulletin on the subject of the common ailments of the city.

If baby cries without apparent cause, if mother suffers from fainting spells, a line dropped to the health department will bring in the next mail diagnosis of the ailments, with advice for self-treatment or for recourse to clinics or specialists without cost.

Federal and state authorities were consulted about the innovation, Dr. Woodward said, adding that while the plan opened the door to its use, he thought, would avail themselves of the new plan.

DATES FOR CONFERENCES WITH N. H. ROAD EMPLOYEES

Boston, March 24.—Dates for conferences between officials of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad and representatives of several classes of unskilled employees regarding a revision in wages were announced by the railroad tonight. The conference will be held in New Haven and is scheduled as follows:

March 28, shop, dining car and restaurant employees; March 29, clerical and station forces; March 30, employees of the maintenance of way and structures departments; March 31, stationary steam engine and boiler room forces and signal department employees.

On March 9th the railroad notified these employees that conferences of a wage revision would be arranged.

GENERALLY FAIR WEATHER PREDICTED FOR EASTER

Washington, March 24.—The weather bureau tonight sent a message of hope and of cheer to the masses of the United States. The forecast was: "For Easter Sunday the outlook is for generally fair weather with moderate temperature over much of the country."

INTER-ALLIED COMMISSION PROCLAIMS MARTIAL LAW

Berlin, March 24.—The inter-allied commission at Oppeln has proclaimed martial law in Beuthen, Katowitz and Pless.

Superlative Praises to Cardinals

Washington, March 24.—News of the death of Cardinal Gibbons, who died in Washington today with universal sadness, has been greeted with superlative praises to the cardinal's memory. The president, the Rev. Owen R. Corrigan, auxiliary bishop of Baltimore, said that the death of the cardinal was a distinct loss to the country. The Rev. Francis J. Connolly, praised the cardinal's scholarship, patriotism and devout piety. Secretary Weeks characterized the cardinal's death as a distinct loss to his church and his country.

President Harding Voiced the Universal Sentiment: Death of the Cardinal Was "A Distinct Loss to the Country."

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Greeks Advance on Smyrna and Brussa

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Have Moved Forward Twenty Miles—120,000 Greeks Are in Offensive on Turks in Asia Minor—Turks Are Retreating in Disorder.

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